

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

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Eighth Enlarged Plenary Meeting of Eighth WPK Central Committee Held

The Eighth Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the office building of the WPK Central Committee, the supreme general staff of the Korean revolution, from June 16 to 18, 2023 to arouse stronger enthusiasm of all the Party members and other people for the struggle to consolidate the precious victory and the dignity and position of the powerful state, which they achieved by boldly breaking through all difficulties under the leadership of the great Party Central Committee, with steady advance and continuous leaps.

The plenary meeting made an interim summing-up of this year's work for implementing the major policies to firmly preserve the interests and security environment of the country and bring about a fresh upswing in the overall development of Korean-style socialism in line with the goal for progress and strategic and tactical principles set forth at the sixth and seventh plenary meetings of the Eighth Party Central Committee. It discussed and decided on the important policy issues to be addressed without fail and further spurred in the advance in the second half of the year.

Attending the meeting were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee. Present there as observers were officials of the relevant departments of the WPK Central Committee and the Cabinet, chairpersons of the provincial, city and county people's committees, chairpersons of the provincial rural economy committees and leading officials of ministries, national agencies and major industrial establishments.

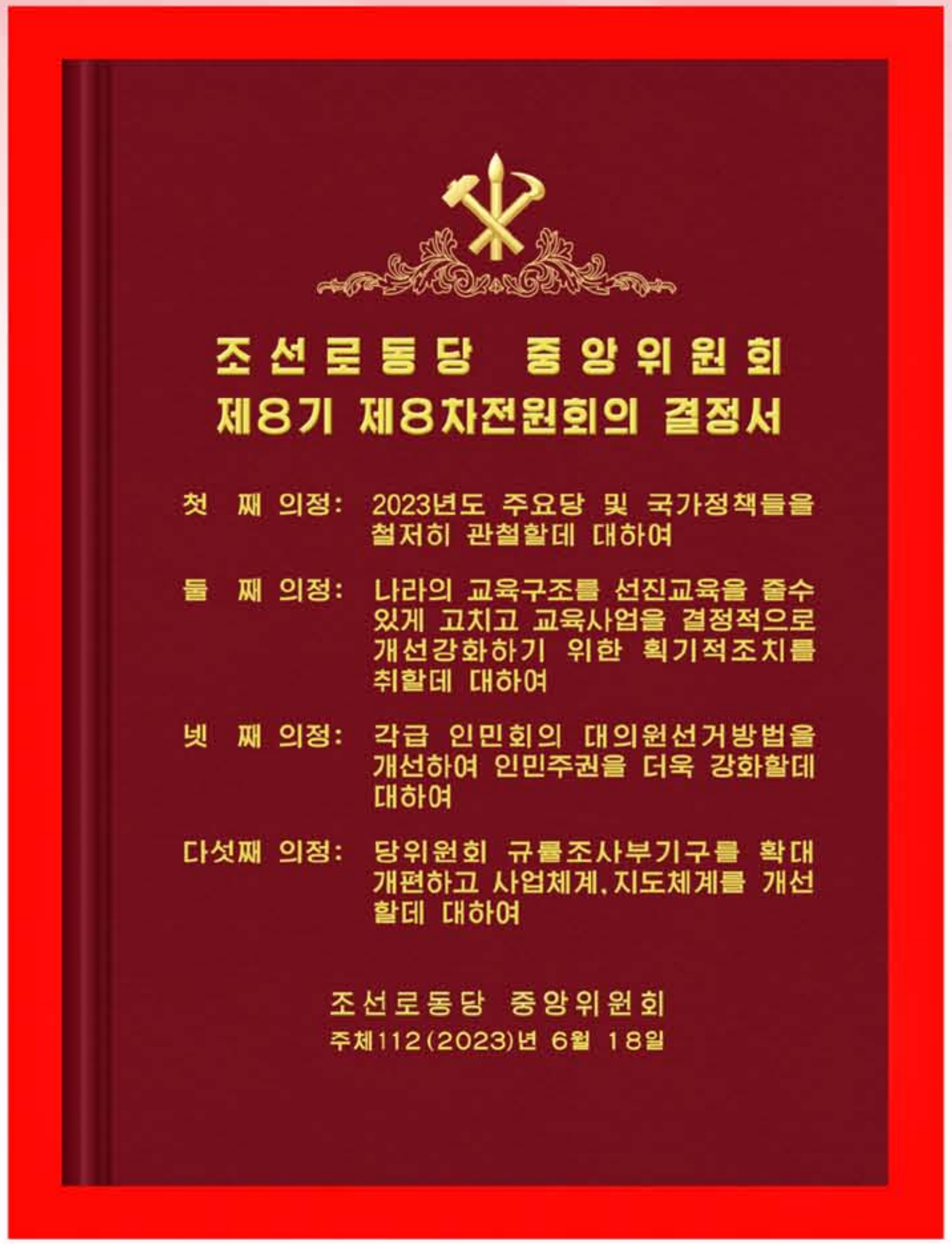
The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, was present at the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting put the following items on its agenda:

1. On launching a bolder struggle for implementing the major policies for this year
2. On the epoch-making measures for developing education
3. On decisively enhancing the role of the officials of people's committees at all levels
4. On the issues arising in strengthening the people's power
5. On the important measures for intensifying the building of Party discipline
6. Organizational matter







The first agenda item "On launching a bolder struggle for implementing the major policies for this year" was discussed.

The participants heard a report.

The report reviewed the signal successes achieved by the Party and people through their arduous and fierce struggle in the first half of the year.

The report summarized the work of the Party Central Committee for wisely organizing and guiding the all-people struggle for achieving substantial successes in the national economic development and providing a decisive guarantee for the fulfilment of the five-year plan.

The report briefed the participants on the successes achieved in the struggle to attain the 12 major goals for national economic development.

Noting that the firm faith of all the people that the leadership of the Party is a science and victory gets stronger amid the struggle for implementing the decisions of the plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee, and the will to pave a broad avenue toward self-reliant prosperity with the great might of loyalty and patriotism has developed into the all-people ideological sentiments, the report pointed out that it is a great success incomparable with any economic growth.

In the report, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee importantly put forward the realistic tasks to be fulfilled immediately for the sustainable and long-term development of agriculture.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee intended to put spurs to completing the projects for the readjustment and reinforcement, updating and modernization being promoted at the key industrial and other sectors in order to make significant successes of completion for consolidating the backbone of the self-supporting economy one after another in the second half of the year.

In the report, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee paid attention to the accounts of the work for carrying out the policy-oriented tasks prioritized by the Party at present.

In particular, it analyzed and reviewed in detail the execution of the new childcare policy set forth at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party Central Committee.

The report referred to the issue of pushing forward with the work for land administration and ecological environment protection in a long-term and development-oriented way, the issue of scientifically intensifying the work for financially and monetarily guaranteeing the economic development and the improvement of the people's living standard, and the issue for the Cabinet to establish a well-regulated unified commanding system and controlling and reporting system of the economic work as befitting the economic headquarters of the country.

It said that in order to confidently pave the path for achieving rejuvenation of the country by dint of self-reliance, it is necessary to hold fast to the development of science and technology as a core strategy in all fields and sectors and focus efforts on it.

To dynamically push ahead with the expansion and development of the space industry as a national affair is arising as an urgent task, the report pointed out.

The report referred to the analysis and evaluation of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee on the justification for directing greater efforts to bolstering up the capabilities for self-

defence in conformity with the present changed security situation of the DPRK and steadily updating the military hardware of the DPRK armed forces.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee recognized that the principle of action for action should be strictly adhered to and the overwhelming and offensive countermeasures should always be taken forcefully without delay against the enemy's intentional and undisguised escalation of military tension. And the plenary meeting unanimously approved concrete plans and modes of counteraction for their implementation.

The Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee set forth important tasks for conducting external activities independently and more actively on the principle of defending the sovereignty and national interests to cope with the swirling international military and political situation such as further strengthening solidarity with the countries which are opposed to the US brigandish strategy for world supremacy.

The report referred to the new Party measures to firmly guarantee the sound political climate and development of the Party by energetically organizing and conducting the work to implement the five-point line of Party building in the new era and indicated the orientation of work to be given priority to by the Party organizations at all levels in attaining the goals of this year's struggle and carrying out the strategic tasks.

Kim Tok Hun, premier of the Cabinet, and Ri Il Hwan and Jon Hyon Chol, secretaries of the Party Central Committee, made speeches on the first agenda item.





The plenary meeting discussed the second agenda item "On the epoch-making measures for developing education".

Pak Thae Song, secretary of the Party Central Committee, made a report on the research made by the relevant field true to the Party's policy on adjusting the educational structure of the country to ensure advanced education and improving the contents and methods of education in keeping with the worldwide trend of educational development and submitted it to the plenary meeting for deliberation.

In discussing the third agenda item "On decisively enhancing the role of the officials of people's committees at all levels" the meeting stressed the issues of principle to be maintained by the chairpersons of the people's committees in fully displaying the initiative, creativity and activity in their work with the firm viewpoint and stand that they are totally responsible for their regions before the Party and the state.

The plenary meeting discussed the fourth agenda item "On the issues arising in strengthening the people's power".

Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, referred to the importance of improving the method of electing deputies, who are the people's representatives responsible for state affairs, in making them display high political consciousness, initiative and ingenuity, aware of their sacred and responsible position given by the state and the people.

Then he presented to the plenary meeting for deliberation a plan


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사회주의 한길로 끝까지 나아가자
자주의 기치를 높이 들고
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조선로동당 중앙위원회
제8기 제8차전원회의

for studying the method of electing deputies.

The plenary meeting discussed the fifth agenda item “On the important measures for intensifying the building of the Party discipline”.

Jo Yong Won, secretary for Organizational Affairs of the Party Central Committee, made a speech.

Presented to the plenary meeting for deliberation was a measure of realistic significance in strengthening the institutional mechanism for thoroughly guaranteeing the realization of the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee and the broad political activities of the Party and invariably maintaining the WPK’s pure political climate through iron discipline by further intensifying the building of Party discipline on a new level.

The plenum held panel study and consultative meetings to draw up positive and detailed measures for thoroughly implementing the tasks for the second half of the year and to put together and examine the issues that were raised in the discussion of the agenda items.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee submitted the finally confirmed draft resolutions to the plenary meeting for approval.

The plenary meeting adopted the relevant resolutions with unanimous approval.

It discussed the organizational matter as the sixth agenda item.

The enlarged plenary meeting, at which policy issues of great significance in radically advancing the Korean revolution were discussed and decided earnestly in a detailed, special and innovative way, rounded off its work, being convinced that the huge goals of the struggle for this year will be successfully attained by the ardent loyalty of all the people to the Party Central Committee headed by Kim Jong Un.





Fifteenth Meeting of Political Bureau of Eighth WPK Central Committee Held

The 15th meeting of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea took place at the office building of the WPK Central Committee on June 18.

Present there were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Jo Yong Won, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary for Organizational Affairs of the WPK Central Committee, presided over the meeting.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee examined and deliberated the documents submitted by panel study and consultative meetings of the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK on each agenda item and decided to put together the issues raised and finally complete the draft resolutions and then report them to the plenary meeting.



2017 Great July Events Demonstrating Might of Nuclear Power

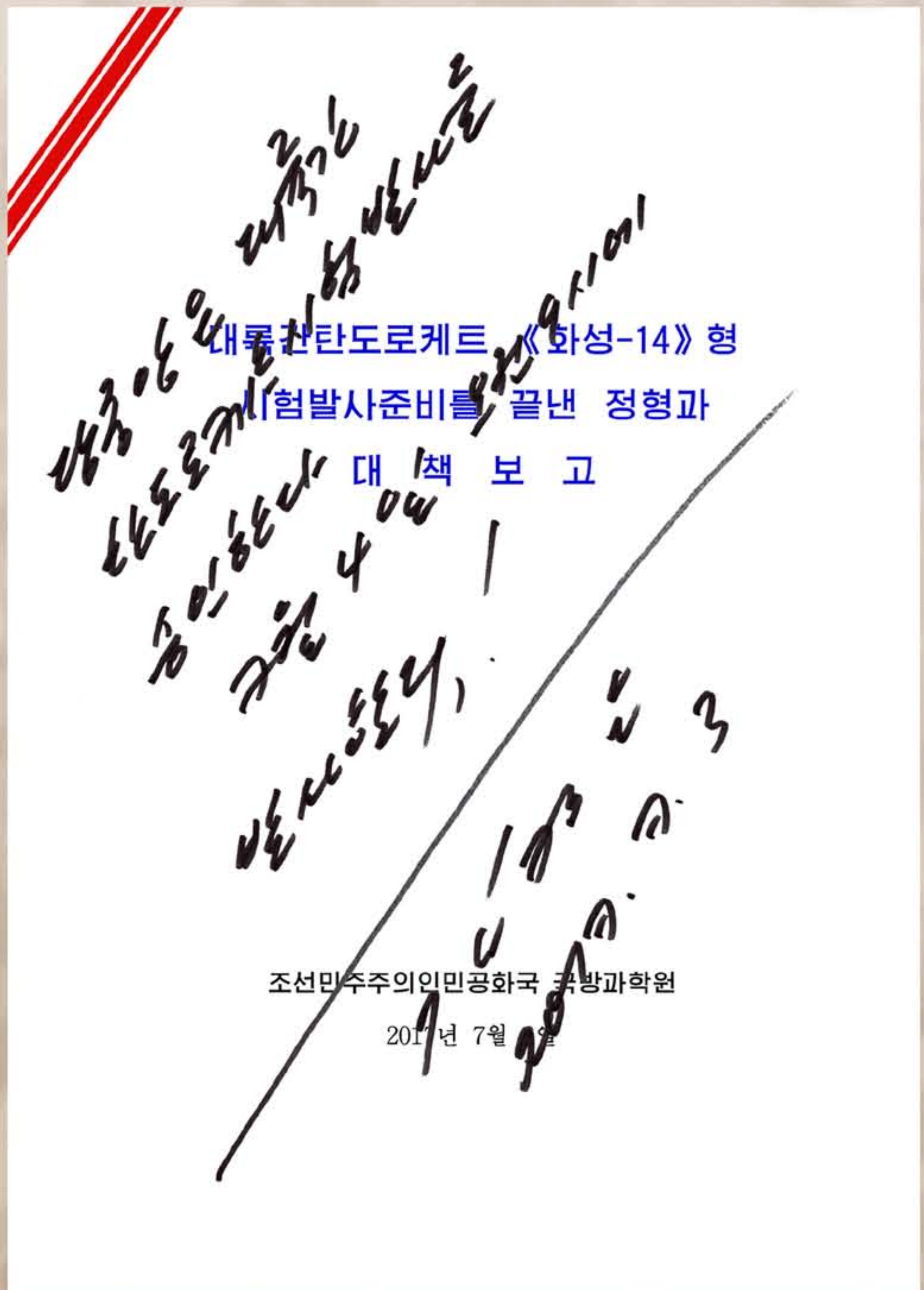
Test launch of ICBM Hwasong-14 on July 4, 2017

Second test launch of ICBM Hwasong-14 on July 28, 2017

Dramatic events took place in succession in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in July 2017, attracting the attention of the whole world.

On July 4 the test launch of Hwasong-14, the intercontinental ballistic missile developed by the defence industry sector of the DPRK, was conducted.

Under the energetic guidance of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, who radically raised its status to that of a nuclear-armed state, manufacturer and launcher of artificial earth satellites as well as possessor of strategic submarine-launched ballistic missile, the DPRK was also made a powerful ICBM possessor on the planet.





Kim Jong Un issuing a written order to conduct a test launch of ICBM Hwasong-14 on July 3, 2017

With a strong determination and will to test-launch the ICBM capable of striking the US mainland, Kim Jong Un led the effort for its implementation.

He continuously visited the site where the rocket was being assembled as a whole for several days before the test launch.

Seeing ICBM Hwasong-14, a fruition of the development and creation thoroughly based on domestic science and technology, he was greatly satisfied, saying that it looked handsome and was made well indeed. He stressed that the decades-long showdown with the US imperialists entered its final phase and it was high time for the DPRK to show its mettle to the US that tried out the will of the DPRK regardless of its warnings.

Early in the morning of the launch day, he came to the site and oversaw the test launch.

On his order, Hwasong-14 blasted off at 9:00 am with a thunderous boom, spouting a gush of flame.

It climbed up to 2 802 kilometres along the preset trajectory before hitting the target open waters in the East Sea of Korea–933

The Korean people call July 4, 2017 the Day of July 4 Revolution.



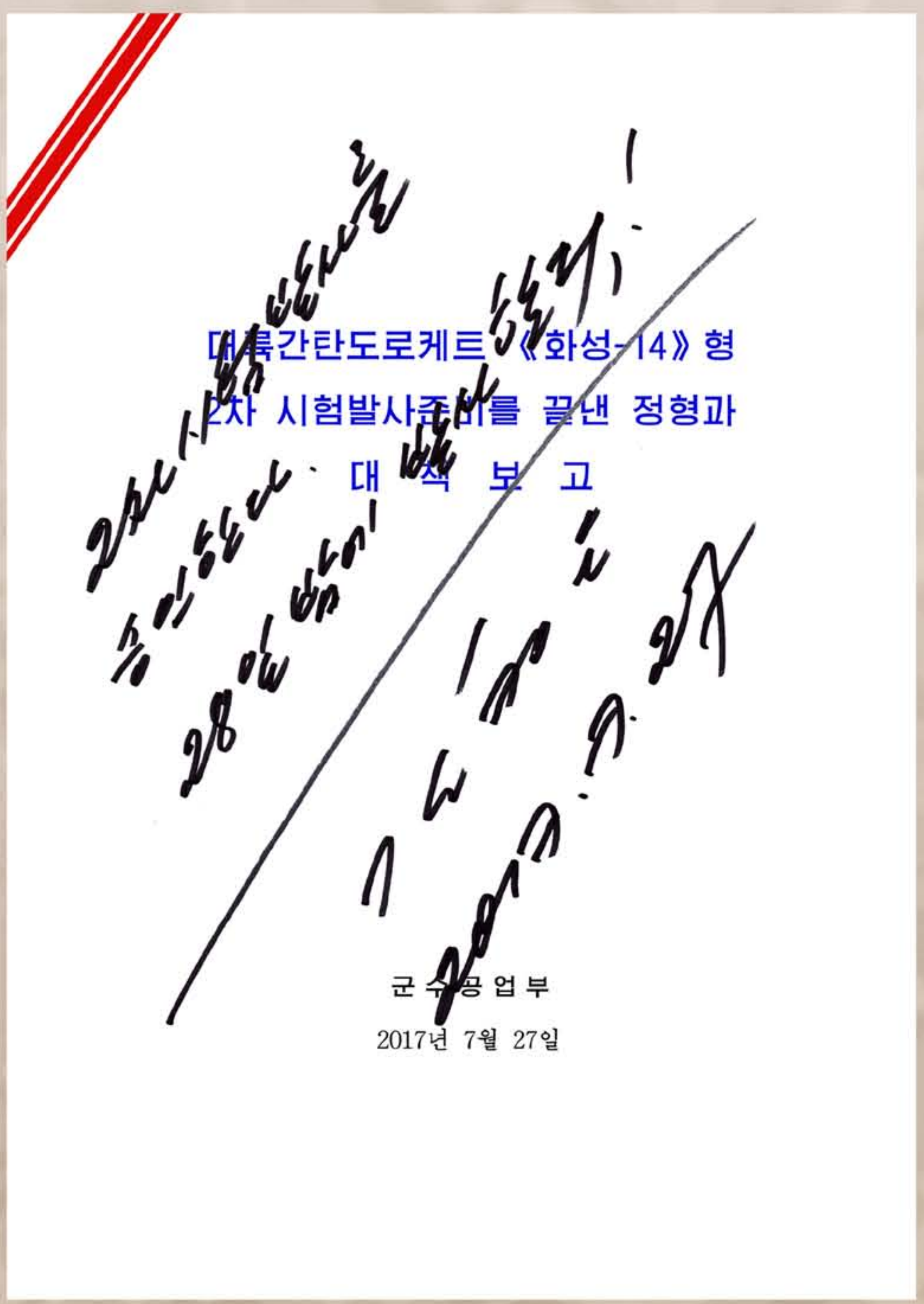






Test launch of ICBM Hwasong-14 on July 4, 2017





Kim Jong Un issuing a written order to conduct the second test launch of ICBM Hwasong-14 on July 27, 2017

kilometres away from the launch site.

That day the General Secretary said the success in the test launch of ICBM Hwasong-14 would be another brilliant achievement the Korean people performed in the anti-imperialist, anti-US showdown that had continued for decades.

Unless the US policy hostile towards the DPRK and its nuclear threat are fundamentally abolished, the DPRK will not put in any case its self-reliant nuclear deterrent on the negotiating table, and will deviate not an iota from the road it has chosen to strengthening its nuclear forces, he stressed.

Kim Jong Un, who has brought about one victory after another by dint of his outstanding wisdom, bold courage and adroit strategies, advanced before the missile research sector to conduct the test launch in simulation of maximum range of Hwasong-14 as quickly as possible so as to prove again the overall missile system.

Kim Jong Un guided the second test launch of Hwasong-14 on July 28.

During the preparations of the test he kept abreast of them every day, gave detailed instructions and came out to the launch site to oversee the launch first-hand.

When he issued an order to fire the missile, Hwasong-14 blasted off.

The missile fired in a northwestern area of the country soared up to the peak height of 3 724.9 kilometres and flew for 47 minutes

The Korean people call July 28, 2017 the Day of July 28 Miraculous Victory.



Second test launch of ICBM Hwasong-14 on July 28, 2017



and 12 seconds before correctly hitting the target waters in the open sea 998 kilometres away from the launch site.

That day the General Secretary stressed that the US' vain arguments for war or extreme threat of sanctions against our state further awaken and inspire us and add to the rationale for the possession of nuclear weapons, adding powerful war deterrent for national defence is an indispensable strategic option for our people who had experienced the terrible ravages of war on this land imposed by the American brutes and the precious strategic asset which can never be reversed by nor bartered for anything.

He warmly congratulated the scientists, technicians and officials in the missile research sector who demonstrated the independent dignity and might of the Juche-based nuclear power, a world-class rocket power, through the two successful test launches.

The grand successes achieved thanks to the WPK's line of simultaneously promoting economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces filled the whole country with boundless joy and excitement.

Text: Choe Kwang Ho



70th Anniversary of Great Victory in Fatherland Liberation War

1953 - 2023

July 27 is the day of great victory in the war.

Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and peerlessly great man, led the Fatherland Liberation War of three years to brilliant victory, thereby defending the dignity, honour and sovereignty of the DPRK as well as the environment for its independent development, frustrating the US ambition for world hegemony, and safeguarding the global peace by preventing the outbreak of a new world war.



Kim Il Sung who led to victory the Fatherland Liberation War

Ever-victorious, Iron-willed Commander Who Brought About Great Victory

Kim Il Sung, entrusted with the heavy duty of Chairman of the Military Commission of the DPRK and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, firmly rallied the entire people and service personnel behind the WPK and led to victory the Fatherland Liberation War in defence of the national sovereignty with great foresight, excellent military strategies, outstanding leadership art and iron will.

The Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) was a tough battle for the Korean people who had just been liberated from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and founded their state, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, only two years ago.

The Korean people, however, created an eye-opening miracle of defeating the mighty aggressive forces in the war that could be likened to a confrontation between rifle and atomic bomb. It was because they had President Kim Il Sung, brilliant military commander.

President Kim Il Sung's outstanding military ideas and tactics and his energetic leadership were a decisive factor in achieving victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

He created man-centred military ideas that the people, the soldier masses, are the masters of military affairs and they decide the destiny of war, and applied them thoroughly in practice. And he put forward unique strategies and tactics at every stage of war, thus bringing about a turning point for victory.

With a keen insight into the prevailing situations, the balance of forces, and the enemy's weak points by dint of his remarkable military wisdom, the President created many military tactics, including the successive strikes all over the front and enemy annihilation through encirclement, the formation of a second front behind the enemy line by regular army units, and positive positional warfare based on tunnels. They not only verified their validity in practice but also are still striking world military personnel with admiration.

Thanks to the adroit strategies and tactics advanced by the President, Seoul fell only three days after the outbreak of the war, and subsequently Suwon, Taejon and other military strongholds of the enemy. In a short period over 90% of the total area of south Korea was liberated.

During the temporary strategic retreat, counteroffensive and positive positional defence, the periods of key importance in the course of the Fatherland Liberation War, the President put forth unique and scientific strategies and tactics, thus providing a sure guarantee for the Korean People's Army to firmly grasp the upper hand in the war.

He saw to it that the People's Army gave fullest play to the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary army, skilfully combined regular and guerrilla warfare as well as large-unit operations and small-unit actions, effectively conducted mountain warfare and night battles, and actively applied various tactics such as anti-aircraft, anti-tank, and sniping team movements, thereby defeating the enemy's military offensives and continuously weakening and smashing the enemy forces.

The so-called "invincible division" and "crack units" of the US army were successively annihilated and all military operations and offensives devised by the imperialist tacticians were doomed to humiliating failure by the military strategies and tactics created by the President.

President Kim Il Sung brought about victory in the war with his ardent love for and absolute trust in his people and other service personnel.

In the whole course of the grim war he always gave due prominence to the people's interests and safety over all other military operations and took necessary measures to stabilize their living.

1950 1953



Kim Il Sung delivering a radio address titled *Go All Out for Victory in the War* (June 1950)







University students and other young people volunteering for the army in hearty response to the radio address delivered by Kim Il Sung

In his radio address delivered on June 26, 1950 on the outbreak of the war unleashed by the US imperialists, Kim Il Sung set forth militant tasks for the entire Korean people to win victory in the war.

1950. 6.25.

The US imperialists and Syngman Rhee puppet clique started a war of aggression against the DPRK.

It produced such legendary tales that the issue of stabilizing the people's livelihood in wartime was discussed at a meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, many soldiers were mobilized in transporting salt for the farmers when even a single man was very precious on the front line, and a universal, free medical care system was enforced in the fierce flames of the war.

Saying that we should not hesitate even a little at this moment when the combatants were shedding blood to fight the enemy at the front, he personally crossed a dangerous railway bridge to go to the Front Command, and continuously inspected the frontline posts in the three-year war.

Thanks to his benevolent affection for the service personnel, frontline rest homes for soldiers were built, heat-preserving containers for boiled rice and soup were provided, a KPA soldier who had blocked the enemy pillbox with his chest was miraculously recovered, and a force of regiment strength was sent behind enemy lines to rescue the family of a young soldier.



Kim Il Sung making a report at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK (December 1950)





The immediate and decisive counteroffensive of the KPA advanced by Kim Il Sung frustrated the numerical, military and technical superiority of the US imperialists.



Kim Il Sung giving a new task of operation (February 1951)



Kim Il Sung inspecting the front line and giving instructions on strengthening the coastal defence lines (April 1951)



Kim Il Sung talking to soldiers at a tunnelling site (October 1951)



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il seeing a newly-equipped airplane (June 1952)

The Korean people, as they were led by President Kim Il Sung, could create a miracle of winning the three-year-long death-and-life war for the first time in their national history spanning 5 000 years, contrary to the expectations of world people.

Therefore, Mark Clark, commander of the US Far East Command who had to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement without victory for the first time in the American history, confessed that the success of the Korean People's Army was attributable to the talented command of General Kim Il Sung.

Great exploits President Kim Il Sung performed in leading the Fatherland Liberation War to brilliant victory and thus saving the destiny of the country and people once again and creating the ever-victorious history and tradition of Juche Korea will be go down through generations.



Various military tactics created by Kim Il Sung, such as tunnel-based warfare, anti-tank and anti-aircraft movements, and activities of sniping teams and mobile batteries, dealt a heavy blow to the enemy forces and also stroke terror into them.



Kim Il Sung giving important instructions on the strengthening of naval force (December 1951)











Under the wise leadership of Kim Il Sung all the arms and services of the KPA were comprehensively strengthened to deal a decisive blow to the US aggressors.

1950 1953



Kim Il Sung talking to KPA combatants at the front (April 1951)



Kim Il Sung at the Kang Kon Military Academy (June 1952)





The KPA soldiers, full of confidence in victory, lived optimistically.



Kim Il Sung stressing to intensify the combat training (June 1952)



Defending Every Inch of Territory at Cost of Blood

The Fatherland Liberation War was a showdown with the US imperialists which started a war of aggression against the DPRK. Brave warriors of the Korean People's Army, with intense hatred for the aggressors, fought fierce battles in Seoul, Taejon and Wolmi Island, on Height 1211 and in other areas, thus repulsing the enemy and safeguarding the country at the cost of their blood.

Liberation of Seoul, Stronghold of Enemy, Three Days after Start of War





KPA soldiers who liberated Seoul and flew high the flag of the DPRK



Seoul citizens welcoming KPA tankmen

The operation to liberate Seoul was carried out to repulse the enemy's surprise armed invasion and liberate Seoul through an immediate counterattack after the outbreak of the war.

Kim Il Sung, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, defined as the major thrust area of the KPA's counterattack the Uijongbu-Seoul line in the western part of the front, where the enemy's main forces and operational and strategic targets were concentrated, and ensured that the KPA gained the upper hand in this direction.

The combined units of the KPA rapidly advanced through a close cooperation between the tank and infantry sub-units, and occupied on the evening of June 27 positions favourable for attack.

Concerned that if the attack was conducted at night, it might do harm to the lives and property of the local people and damage the precious historical remains, Kim Il Sung ordered to launch the attack on the morning of next day.

At 05:00 on June 28, a general attack was launched. The tanks made breakthroughs for the advance of the combined infantry units while the latter attacking the enemy head-on and at both sides and surging to the streets of Seoul.

The tankmen occupied the puppets' Capitol Building and hoisted the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and charged towards the Sodaemun and Mapho prisons, where patriots were incarcerated. The combined infantry units, which entered the city, fought fierce street battles, occupying important positions and other targets.

At 11:30 Seoul fell.

During the operation the KPA killed or captured 21 000 enemy soldiers and destroyed or captured many military hardware, including guns of different calibres, small arms, tanks, trucks and aircraft.

The victory was a fruition of Kim Il Sung's original operational tactics on immediate counterattack.

Operation to Liberate Taejon–Model Battle of Encirclement







KPA soldiers advancing to Taejon in cooperation with tank units

The battle for liberating Taejon is a model battle of encirclement.

At that time the United States hurled its large aggressive forces into the Korean front, scheming to check the advancing KPA units by relying on favourable defence positions.

The combined units of the KPA broke through the enemy's defence line on the Kum River in two days, which the enemy had claimed to be a line of no retreat and they could hold on for three years.

Braving a hail of bullets and shells, Kim Il Sung went to the Front Command and gave his clear and original opinions on the operation for liberating Taejon.

According to his policy, a KPA unit, which had been marching towards another direction, manoeuvred over 40km overnight, thus cutting off the enemy's retreat routes southeast of the city.

At dawn on July 20, the KPA combined units completely encircled the enemy in an area of 100km² centred on Taejon. Before the general attack began, tanks and small infantry sub-units dashed into the city, assaulted the enemy's important targets, ruling organs and assembly points.

At 05:00 on July 20 the KPA combined units launched a general offensive, liberating Taejon, "temporary capital" of the puppet Syngman Rhee clique, at 12:00.

During the operation the KPA combined units annihilated the US 24th Infantry Division, which had been called an "invincible division," and two south Korean divisions. At the battle the commander of the US 24th Infantry Division was captured, and 24 220 enemy soldiers were killed or captured.



A KPA soldier writing a slogan after liberating Taejon

Battle results

During the operation the KPA units annihilated the US 24th Infantry Division and remnants of the 1st and 7th divisions of the south Korean puppet army, captured Dean, commander of the US 24th Infantry Division, and killed or captured over 24 220 enemy soldiers. They also destroyed or captured many weapons and military and technical hardware, including 49 tanks, 1 000-odd trucks, over 150 guns of various calibres and more than 20 000 small arms.









1950 1953





Battle on Sea off Jumunjin, Miracle in World Naval War History

2nd Torpedo Group of the KPA Navy sank with its four torpedoes the US heavy cruiser *Baltimore*.

The battle was fought on the East Sea of Korea on July 2, 1950.

When the combined units of the KPA were expanding their successes on the ground, Kim Il Sung gave an order on June 30 to mobilize the 2nd Torpedo Group of the KPA Navy and annihilate a US flotilla.

On leaving the port at 00:00 on July 2, the torpedo group discovered at 04:53 the enemy flotilla on the sea off Jumunjin, which was manoeuvring towards the coast.

At 05:13, on the order of the group commander, all the four torpedo boats charged towards the heavy cruiser *Baltimore*, the main target of attack.

Having never thought that a few torpedo boats of the KPA would attack them, the enemy came to their senses and began to fire at them. But it was too late; the torpedo boats were too near to them to be hit.

In a few minutes the KPA boats fired three torpedoes at the heavy cruiser and one torpedo at a light cruiser.

The enemy's 17 000t-class heavy cruiser sank in the East Sea of Korea, and the 14 000t-class light cruiser sustained damage.

It was a battle noteworthy in the world history of naval warfare.







KPA pilots shot down and destroyed many airplanes of the US, including B-29 which was much bragged as the fortress in the sky.





Height 1211 Is Height of Motherland







The battles were fought on the eastern part of the front at the fourth stage of the war.

Height 1211 was important from a strategic point of view; if the height fell in the hands of the enemy, a large area including Mt Kumgang and even Wonsan would be lost, and the enemy's scheme to land their forces on the eastern and western coasts of Korea in cooperation with the advancing ground forces would not be frustrated.

In September 1951 Kim Il Sung went as far as the forefront in the eastern part of the front and gave instructions on defending Height 1211 at all costs.

The US conducted "attacks in waves" scores of times and poured 30 000-40 000 bombs and shells on average a day, claiming about "maximum bombing" and "maximum bombarding."

However, the KPA soldiers fought at the cost of their blood in defence of the height in flames, remaining faithful to their pledge to Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung.

Ri Su Bok, 18-year-old soldier, blocked the enemy's pillbox with his body for the victorious battle. The artillerymen poured shells on the enemy by positioning their direct-firing guns on the height, and communications men ensured command communications by linking the severed communications line with their bodies.

Though the days passed with battles, the defenders of the height lived optimistically, playing musical instruments they had made by themselves and singing.

The US aggressors lost tens of thousands of lives and a colossal amount of combat equipment in the battles. They called the height Heartbreaking Ridge, and named the ravine below it Punch Bowl.

Height 1211 still stands as a symbol of the KPA soldiers' spirit of defending the country.



To Win Back Dear Home Towns

In the period of strategic temporary retreat, the most trying days during the war, the Korean people briskly conducted guerrilla activities in the enemy-held areas.

True to the policy of Kim Il Sung on waging a struggle behind enemy lines, the people in the areas occupied by the enemy rose up to defeat the occupiers. Nearly 50 people's guerrilla units were organized in the Mt Kuwol, Kowon and other areas, and launched struggle.

They assaulted and damaged the enemy's concentration points, means of transport and combat equipment, and killed the enemy soldiers, striking terror and uneasiness into them. And punishing the traitors and saving the patriots from prisons, they instilled confidence in victory into the people.

Scores of children's guerrillas and vanguard units were organized across the country. The forms and scales of their struggle to win back their dear home towns were diverse and audacious unprecedented in the history of human warfare.

The feats of the people, who fought against the brutal aggressor forces that were attempting to deprive them of their happy life, are etched in the history of the Fatherland Liberation War.







The Korean people and even little schoolchildren organized people's guerrillas, children's guerrillas and vanguard units to fight against the enemy in every part of the country.







Rear Was Also Front

During the Fatherland Liberation War the people in the rear worked always with the feeling of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers on the front and brought about miraculous achievements in faithful support of the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

From the outset of the war the industrial workers made dynamic efforts to increase wartime production and supply sufficient amounts of materials needed at the front.

In hearty response to the order of President Kim Il Sung to immediately produce 700 weapons within one week in the run-up to the temporary strategic retreat, workers of Kunja-ri organized a death-defying corps and worked perseveringly against all odds, even though the enemy came close to the factory, thus manufacturing 750 weapons by the set date without fail.

Farmers, who turned out in the struggle for increased grain production, cherished deep in their minds the instructions of the President that success at sowing would lead to victory in the war. When the fields just sown with seeds became ravaged by the enemy's indiscriminate bombings, they filled up the hollowed land within the night and sowed seeds again and again and, if the oxen were shot dead by the enemy's machine-guns, they ploughed the fields by themselves.





The rural women pulled ploughs in the place of the men who went to the front.

Railway workers displayed unparalleled devotion and bravery in the face of frantic bombing by the enemy and increased transport haulage.

Workers across the country regarded that they should do the tasks that had been assigned to those now fighting on the front, and launched a movement to do the shares of two or three workers, demonstrating their patriotism and indomitable will and performing heroic deeds in the increased wartime production.



Those at the Songjin Steel Plant produced steel underground, which was something unprecedented in the world history of war.

Fishermen formed wartime fishing shock brigades, caught large hauls of fish, braving enemy's fierce bombardment and bombing, and sent them to the front and the rear.

In the flames of mass emulation drive for increased wartime production sweeping all the sectors of the national economy, the gross industrial output value and the total commodity turnover increased every year, and until July 1953, when the war ended, the monthly and quarterly tasks of the national economic plan for the year were overfulfilled.

The movement to aid the front was conducted briskly during the war.

Bearing the instructions of the President to send even a grain of rice more to the front, agricultural workers initiated the movement to donate rice in support of the front and donated surplus grains and the grains they had saved.

People across the country repaired the destroyed railways, bridges and roads to ensure the smooth advance of the People's Army and transported such war materiel as shells, bullets and grains to the front.

Women in the Namgang Village in Kosong County, Kangwon Province, carried ammunition boxes and large containers of boiled rice on their heads and backs voluntarily even at dead of night, if there were no sounds of gunfire of the soldiers on the height.

After those three years of arduous and indomitable struggle, the Korean people greeted the day of victory.





Kim Il Sung unfolding a plan to turn Wonhwa-ri in Taedong County into a place good to live in (May 1952)

Looking Ahead to Victorious Tomorrow

Already in the grim days of war decisive of the destiny of the country Kim Il Sung was sure of victory in the war and thus advanced grand plans for postwar reconstruction and the country's prosperity.



Students who volunteered to fight at the front having returned to universities

Preparations for postwar reconstruction were pushed forward in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War, which was decisive of the country's destiny.

President Kim Il Sung, full of confidence in and optimism for the certainty of victory, saw to it that the foundations for the postwar reconstruction began to be laid already in 1950, the first year of the war.

He advanced a policy of stepping up wartime production and at the same time preparing for postwar reconstruction at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in December 1950.

If the US imperialist aggressors destroy one thing, we must build ten, a hundred or a thousand, and rebuild the ravaged towns and villages, factories and other enterprises more beautifully, more magnificently and in the latest styles, thus demonstrating the mettle of the Korean people again in the postwar reconstruction–this was the President's faith and will.

Fully understanding the position and role of the machine-building industry in rehabilitating the national economy after war, the President proposed the establishment of machine-building bases late in March 1951, and took measures to set up machine-building factories in Huichon, Kusong, Tokchon and other parts of the country.

He also hastened the preparations for rehabilitating light industry factories together with such key industrial sectors as the metallurgical, electric-power, coal-mining and chemical industries, and for rebuilding destroyed towns and rural villages.

Under his personal initiative, a master plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang began to be worked out since 1951, and the Cabinet adopted a decision on the reconstruction of Pyongyang in May 1952.

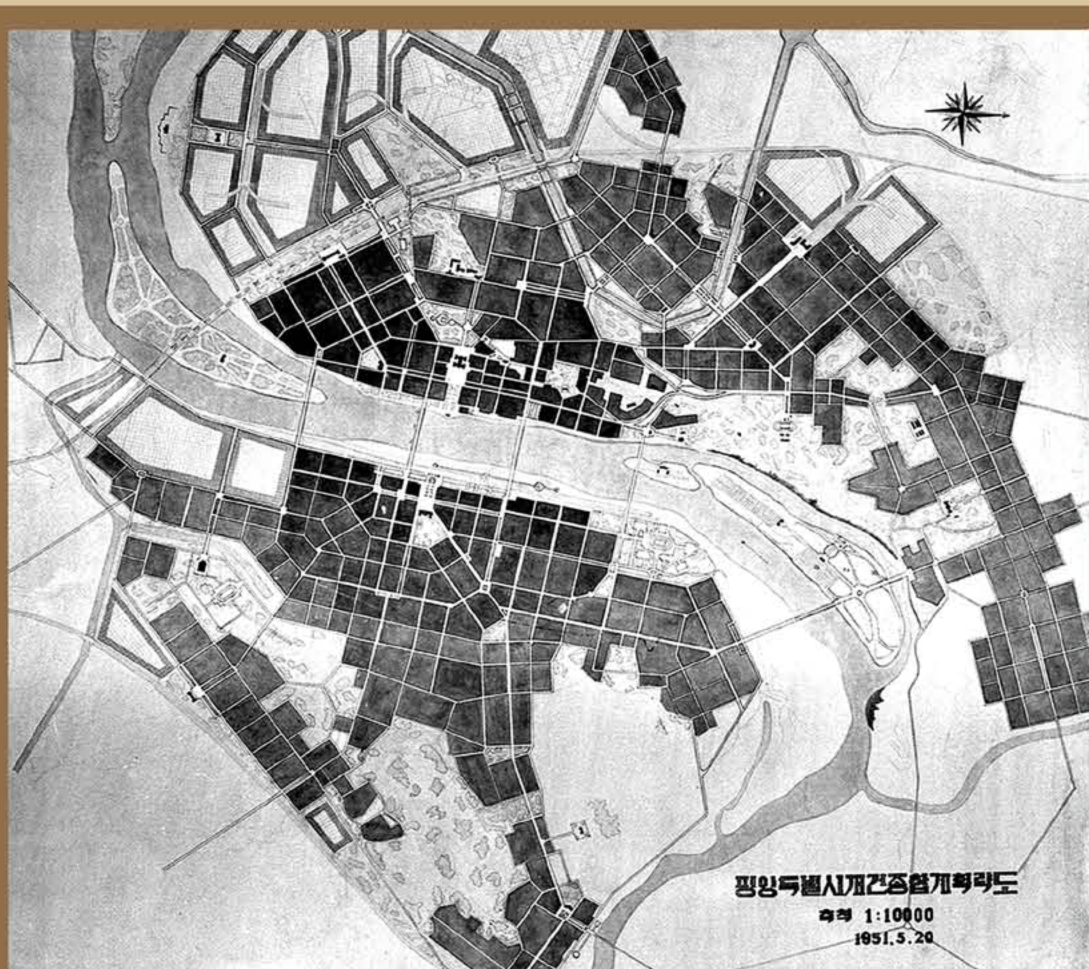
President Kim Il Sung, who always paid close attention to training national cadres and developing science and technology, took measures to summon student-soldiers fighting on the front line back to universities to resume their studies, though the country could hardly afford to lose even one combatant, and send back those who were studying abroad but returned home to volunteer for the People's Army.

He also provided scientists with all conditions to continue their scientific research even in the wartime. Under his meticulous care,

the Congress of Scientists was held in April 1952 and the Academy of Sciences was established in the following December.

Picturing in mind the future image of the country thick with green forests, he had several thousand combatants recalled from the front line and appointed as forest rangers.

Large-scale farms were set up on the Paekmu and Kaema plateaus and other northern highlands, along with other farms for



Master plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang worked out in May 1951 in accordance with the grand plan of Kim Il Sung

grain and fruit production as well as stockbreeding.

From January 1, 1953 the universal free medical care system was enforced at state expense throughout the country.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people not only smashed the aggressive forces with strong confidence and brought about great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War but also worked world-startling miracles in the postwar reconstruction.





Even in the fierce flames of War

Universal free medical care system by state expense was enforced across the Republic from January 1, 1953, the Academy of Sciences was established on December 1, 1952, and universities and other educational institutions of all levels continued their lectures.





1950 1953

July 27, Great Victory Day of Korean People



Kim Il Sung examining and ratifying the document on armistice agreement (July 1953)

On July 27, 1953, huge cheers of warriors of the Korean People's Army erupted on all the heights across the country where the roars of gunfire alone had been heard.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, being conscious that the destiny of war is just that of the country and themselves, braved the severe ordeals of war and displayed mass heroism and unparalleled bravery, thus becoming the heroic people who defeated US imperialists for the first time in history.

Kim Il Sung issued Order No. 470 of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, ***Congratulations on the Great Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War***.

"To celebrate our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist invaders and their stooges, the Syngman Rhee clique, I give the following order:

"At 21:00 hours today, 124 guns shall fire 24 salvos each in Pyongyang, the democratic capital of our country."

At 22: 00 that day, he ratified the Korean Armistice Agreement.

On July 28, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on awarding the title of Hero of the DPRK to Kim Il Sung by reflecting the unanimous will of the Korean people.

That day there was a grand mass meeting to celebrate the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War in the presence of Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung attended the victorious military parade that took place in splendour in Pyongyang on August 15 marking the eighth anniversary of the national liberation.

The world people witnessed that the Korean people brought about July 27 Victory Day by fighting bravely for three years from the grim June 25 and thus garnered a reputation as a heroic people in the 5 000-year-long history under the leadership of the brilliant military commander.



Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at 10:00 am on July 27, 1953 at Panmunjom.

1950 1953



Kim Il Sung warmly acknowledging enthusiastic cheers of the heroic KPA service personnel and people who achieved victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (July 1953)

The heroic Korean people won in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War by displaying unparalleled bravery and self-sacrificing spirit.



1950 1953

War Results

- Enemy's human loss (killed or captured)
  1 567 128
  Of them, 405 498 US soldiers
  1 130 965 south Korean puppet soldiers
  30 665 soldiers of the US vassal states
- Enemy's loss of combat and technical equipment
  Aircraft: 11 captured, 5 729 shot down, 6 484 damaged
  Tanks: 374 captured, 2 690 destroyed
  Armoured vehicles: 146 captured, 45 destroyed
  Other vehicles: 9 239 captured, 4 111 destroyed

Vessels of various types: 564 captured, sunk or damaged
Guns of various calibres: 6 321 captured, 1 374 destroyed
Small arms of various types: 925 152 captured
Communications apparatuses: 5 788 captured
Flame-throwers: 117 captured
Shells of various kinds: over 489 000 captured
Bullets of various kinds: over 21 245 000 captured
Hand grenades: over 224 000 captured
Mines of different types: over 14 400 captured
Cranes of various types: 5 destroyed

Shattered Myth of "Mightiness"



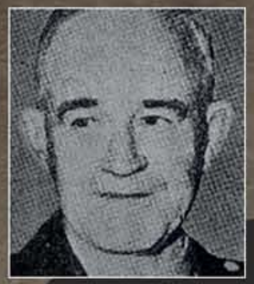




The myth exploded to atoms; it has become clear to everyone that the United States is not as strong as others had thought it to be.

(Marshall, former US Secretary of State)





The Korean war was the wrong war fought in the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.

(Bradley, former chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff)





FEATS OF THE VICTORS IN THE GREAT YEARS ARE IMMORTAL

Monument to Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War
Unveiled on July 26, 1993

Meeting to Present KCU Members' Letter of Loyalty to Kim Jong Un Held







A meeting of presenting the letter of loyalty from the members of the Korean Children's Union across the country to the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un took place at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on June 5.

The meeting was attended by Ri Il Hwan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Su Gil, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, Ri Tu Song, department director of the Central Committee of the WPK, Kim Song Bong, rector of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, officials of the youth league, students of revolutionary schools, members of letter relay teams selected from the provinces and KCU members in Pyongyang.

The letter of loyalty from the KCU members across the country to the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un was handed over to Ri Il Hwan amid enthusiastic cheers and applauses of participants.

Mun Chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Patriotic Youth League, made a report, and speeches were followed.

Speakers pledged to prepare themselves as young revolutionaries, patriots and capable personnel of a prosperous future Korea who are knowledgeable, morally sound and physically strong and thus prove themselves worthy of affection, instead of remaining as self-indulgent sons and daughters seeking only their own happiness in the embrace of the motherly Party.

Photo: Ri Chol Jin
Text: Ri Jin Bom

Sonyon Multiple Launch Rocket Systems Donated



A presentation ceremony of Sonyon (children) multiple rocket launch systems took place in front of the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace in Pyongyang on June 6.

The multiple rocket launch systems were prepared in the run-up to the 77th anniversary of the Korean Children's Union by the schoolchildren across the country who are voluntarily doing good things conducive to the country's prosperity.

At the ceremony a presentation document was handed over to a KPA officer.

After the ceremony, Sonyon multiple rocket launch systems left for KPA units amid the enthusiastic send-off by schoolchildren.

Photo: Ri Myong Guk, Ri Jin Hyok
Text: Ri Jin Bom







KCU Celebrates 77th Anniversary



Sports Contest of Revolutionary Schools-2023 Held



Members of the Korean Children's Union (KCU) across the DPRK celebrated the 77th founding anniversary of the KCU.

They laid flower baskets, bouquets and flowers at the statues and portraits of beaming President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il in their localities and made a bow to them.

There was a sports contest of revolutionary schools-2023 between June 4 and 6.

The contest was held divided into 14 events including football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, tug of war, shooting, swimming and relay. Mangyongdae Revolutionary School clinched a sweeping victory in the category of schoolboys, while Kang Pan Sok Revolutionary School lifted a trophy in the category of schoolgirls.

A performance "Our Benevolent Sun" was given by schoolchildren on June 6 at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace in celebration of the anniversary.

With the prelude "Sun's Embrace", the performance put on the stage a variety of numbers showing the bright and merry schoolchildren who are growing up as reliable pillars of socialist Korea, enjoying only happiness with nothing to envy in the world under the care of the motherly Party.

On the occasion of the anniversary meetings of juvenile activists in displaying noble traits and general meetings of KCU branches were held at provincial, city and county youth league committees and youth league and KCU organizations of schools.

KCU members across the country spent the holiday, seeing artistic performances by sub-branch organizations and playing colourful sports and amusement games.

Senior officials from Party and power organs in provinces, cities and counties congratulated KCU members on the holiday.

The national exhibition of children's science fiction works and models-2023 took place at the Sci-Tech Complex in Pyongyang from June 2 to 7.

Photo: Ri Chol Jin
Text: Ri Jin Bom


금강산
《혁명학원체육경기-2023》

Performance "Our Benevolent Sun" Marks KCU Anniversary





National Children's Science Fiction Works and Models Exhibition-2023 Held



Friendly Get-together Marks June 1 International Children's Day





A friendly get-together took place at the Taesongsan Recreation Ground on June 1 on the occasion of the 73rd anniversary of June 1 International Children's Day.

It was attended by relevant officials of the Cabinet and Pyongyang Municipality, relevant officials, kindergartners, teachers and women in the city.

Also present there were resident diplomatic envoys in the DPRK, staff members of missions, foreign women and other guests.

Chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Women's Union of Korea delivered a speech.

As children's songs resounded loudly and merrily, the children held dances and played folk games, demonstrating their valiant and cheerful appearances growing up healthily as "kings and queens" of the country.

Sports and amusement games played by the little children with unyielding spirit added delight and charm to the holiday atmosphere.

Foreign guests also attended the games, enlivening the feeling of friendship.

Meanwhile, similar events were held in other parts of the country.

Photo: Ri Myong Guk
Text: Choe Kwang Ho





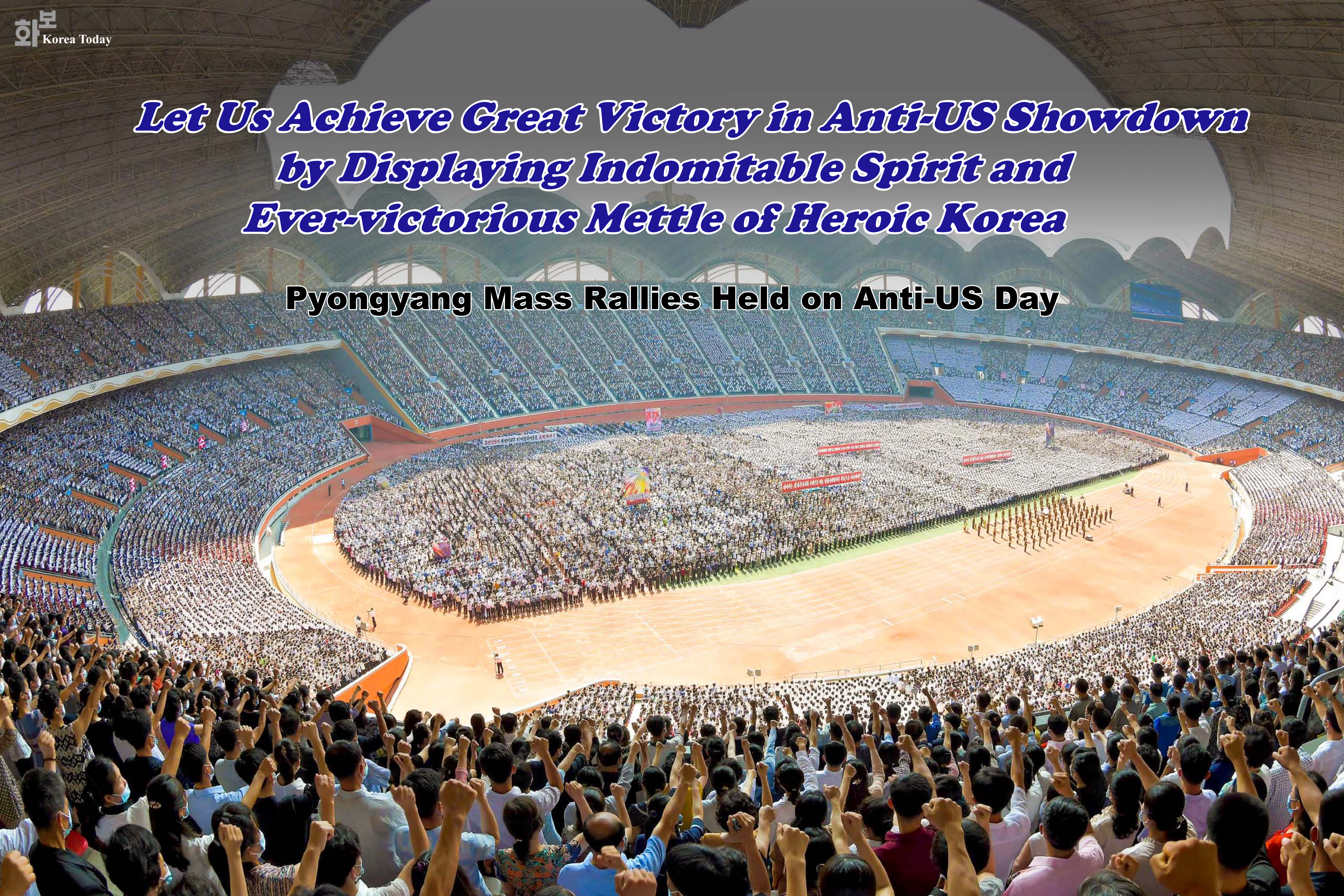






Let Us Achieve Great Victory in Anti-US Showdown by Displaying Indomitable Spirit and Ever-victorious Mettle of Heroic Korea

Pyongyang Mass Rallies Held on Anti-US Day







Mass rallies took place at different parts of Pyongyang Municipality including the May Day Stadium on June 25, the day of struggle against US imperialism.

On the historical day that reminds all the Korean people of the aggressive ambition and nature of US imperialists, more than 120 000 working people and youth and students in the city gathered at the rally sites overflowing with violent hatred and will of revenge for the US imperialists that have piled up bloody crimes for over 70 years.

Present there were Ri Il Hwan and Pak Thae Song, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Su Gil, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, Jon Sung Guk, vice-premier of the Cabinet, Ri Tu Song, department director of the Central Committee of the WPK, officials of working people's organizations and officials and working people from institutions and industrial establishments and youth and students in the city.

At the meetings speakers said that June 25 is kept in the minds of the Korean people as the wounds of grudge that can never be healed. They referred to the fact that the Korean nation suffered bitter pain and misfortune due to the war of aggression started by the US imperialists.

They said that the Korean people, as they keenly realized that only when the army is strong can genuine peace and everything on this land be defended, firmly grasped the strongest absolute weapon to punish the US imperialists and the war deterrent for self-defence with which to keep every enemy from daring to provoke, true to the Party's idea of building up the military capability for self-defence.

Stressing that it is the bounden duty of our generation which brooks no further delay to settle accounts with the US imperialists, the speakers said that the avengers on this land burning with the indomitable will to revenge the enemy will mercilessly punish and thoroughly eliminate the US imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, by a resolute sacred war of revenge.



Participants in the mass rallies shouted slogans vowing revenge on the US and south Korean traitor group.

Then followed demonstrations.

The participants marched, shouting slogans of annihilating the US imperialists and the group of traitors who are resorting to reckless war moves against the DPRK, not abandoning their daydream of stifling it even at this moment.

They fully expressed their revolutionary enthusiasm to open up the a broad avenue towards the comprehensive development of the state by trying hard to fulfil the major 12 targets for national economic development set by the WPK, with the mind of severely punishing enemies hell-bent on their attempt to check the advance of the DPRK.

Text: Ri Jin Bom



Fields Rolling with Golden Ears of Crops



June is the ripening period of such early crops as wheat and barley in the DPRK.

Agricultural officials and workers, with a firm determination to produce bumper crops this year, cultivated the early crops in a scientific and technical way, thus reaping a rich harvest.

They buckled down on gathering well-ripen crops in good time, and other helpers joined their voluntary efforts.

They stepped up the harvest by increasing the operating rate of harvesting machines to the maximum, transported the harvested crops promptly to the threshing grounds by mobilizing tractors and other means of transportation effectively, and achieved good results in threshing, drying and packaging.

Thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of the agricultural workers to uphold the idea and spirit of the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the harvest of wheat and barley was successfully finished.

Photo: Choe Won Chol
Text: Kim Son Gyong













More Fertilizers Sent to Farms

Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the country's large chemical industry base, is making dynamic efforts to increase production.

Its officials and workers, fully aware that success in the agricultural sector entirely depends on them, carried out the reconstruction of the production lines in recent years.

At the outset of this year the complex ensured that every process and unit set their goals high to surpass the level of peak year in production.

To this end, they briskly conducted a socialist emulation campaign in which a number of technical innovation plans were introduced so as to lower the costs and amounts of raw materials consumed per unit of product and also raise the rate of extraction constantly.

The generator workshop increased the per-hour gas generation while the ammonia and compressor workshops introduced new techniques to increase production per equipment operating time.

Ammonium nitrate and urea workshops put emphasis on







improving the operators' level of technical knowledge and skills and managing equipment and technology in a substantial way, thus overfulfilling daily production quotas.

Without being content on the success in fulfilling the production plan for this year's fertilization period as of mid-June, the officials and workers of the complex have turned out as one to produce more fertilizers, in hearty response to the decision of the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK.

Photo: Ri Chol Jin
Text: Pak Pyong Hun





Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory Increases Production

The Pyongyang Trolley Bus Factory is significantly expanding the production of new-type trolley buses in its effort to implement the decision set at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On the basis of the successes and experience they have gained and competent scientific and technical personnel of the factory, the officials and employees are making strenuous efforts to attain the ambitious goal to manufacture the goods with improved efficiency in a larger number.

The factory ensures proper distribution of equipment and manpower for major production lines so that production efficiency is being constantly raised and the collective innovations are brought about in all workplaces.

With a surging creative zeal technicians and skilled workers are applying many technical innovation plans to shorten the production cycle while improving the quality of the trolley buses.

New-type trolley buses running the streets of Pyongyang are now enjoying great favour of the citizens.

Photo: Ri Myong Guk, Hwang Jong Hyok
Text: Pak Ui Chol






화보 Korea Today
Chollima-518/1
Trolley Bus
· Passenger capacity: 125
· Seats: 46
· Maximum speed: 45km/h
· Length of body: 17 000mm
· Width of body: 2 500mm
· Weight: 14 300kg





Pyongyang Municipal Sanatorium for War Veterans

Pyongyang Municipal Sanatorium for War Veterans was built at the foot of the picturesque Mt Ryongak on the occasion of the day of victory six years ago.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, who spares nothing for war veterans, said that sanatoria for war veterans should be built in all provinces. He saw the blueprint of the sanatorium to be built in Pyongyang and solved all problems arising in its construction.

Pyongyang Municipal Sanatorium for War Veterans is a valuable outcome of the benevolent affection of the WPK that values as priceless treasures war veterans who dedicated their youth and even their lives to defending the country and the people.

The sanatorium that is provided with all necessary conditions for







War veterans spend merry days at the sanatorium provided with excellent conditions for the health promotion and recreation



veterans' health and recreation, including amusement hall, fitness room, library, massage room, bedrooms and dining hall, has so far accepted over a thousand veterans.

There the elderly war veterans enjoy various cultural and leisure activities and receive medical treatment for health promotion.

They swap with each other the tales of exploits they had performed braving the flames of war and smashing the aggressors, and look back with deep emotion on the days they have spent enjoying the respect and affection of the state and society as revolutionary forerunners.

Officials and employees of the sanatorium, who regard war veterans as their real grandparents, pay close attention to make them feel no inconvenience in life and even conduct amateur artistic performances to delight them.

Not only the sanatorium's employees but also many other people in Mangyongdae District and other parts of Pyongyang take care of the elderly veterans with filial devotion so that they benefit from the affection of the motherly Party.

Photo: Ra Phyong Ryol

Text: Kang Su Jong





It is not only the excellent conditions of the sanatorium that attract us, but also its young employees who take care of us as their real parents.

On the day when we entered, they welcomed us with an artistic performance.

And they do their utmost for us, preparing special dishes every day.

We are so thankful for them.

Jin Kyong Un, war veteran



When I took part in the national conference of war veterans last year and received a photo album thanks to the affectionate care of the respected General Secretary, I shed tears thinking of my late comrades-in-arms. How I wished they could have seen me then!

This time I had a lot of photos taken as souvenirs of my happy days at the sanatorium.

Looking at them, we feel as if we are getting younger with each passing day.

Yun Yong Bok, war veteran



Pohyon Temple in Mt Myohyang



Mt Myohyang, whose name came from the meaning that the mountain is fantastic in shape, fragrant and beautiful, presents the superb scenery.

Most widely known is the scenery of the Sinhyangsan area where majestic peaks, mysteriously-shaped rocks, deep ravines and spectacular waterfalls are concentrated with the Myohyang Stream in between.

The area, which was explored long ago, abounds with old buildings, sculptures, pagodas, monuments, pictures, artefacts, printed materials and other historical sites and remains, all showing the creative talents and techniques of the Korean ancestors and adding more charm to the picturesque scenery of the mountain.

There had been more than 360 Buddhist temples in Mt Myohyang, old monuments read, but over 150 among them are recorded in historical documents.

It was said that the Buddhist temples had preserved large collections of Buddhist statues, paintings, wooden blocks for printing, Buddhist ritual and household effects and others from Koryo and feudal Joson dynasties. Many of them, however, were severely damaged and destroyed during the Japanese military occupation of Korea in the early half of last century and by the indiscriminate bombings of the US imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Thanks to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK the Pohyon Temple and other old structures in the area have been restored to their original state and are now under good preservation, thus becoming popular attractions for the visitors.

Pohyon Temple was first erected in 1042 and reconstructed several times afterwards. Several extant buildings of the temple were renovated between 1441 and 1775.



Pohyon Temple erected in the period of Koryo (918-1392)



Buddhist image in Taeung Hall and octagonal, 13-storeyed pagoda



Mt Myohyang attracts many tourists with old buildings, pagodas of various shapes, and stone monuments associated with the Pohyon Temple.

The octagonal, 13-storeyed and rectangular, nine-storeyed pagodas and the monument to the Pohyon Temple are typical ones showing the stone architecture of the middle ages.

Photo: Song Tae Hyok
Text: Pak Pyong Hun



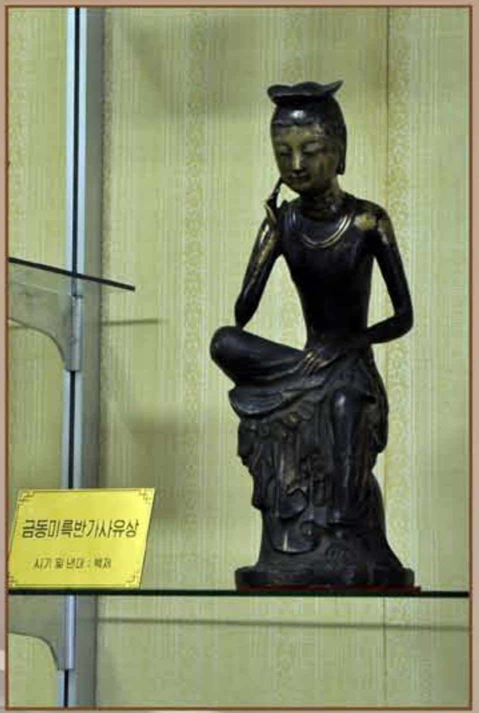
Manse Pavilion





The temple keeps many historical relics, including the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures printed from 81 000-odd wooden blocks between 1236 and 1251.









Great July 27 Victory Day

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